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author calls "the firm guidance of North America" will be needed to bring about "the entire abrogation of the law of prize at sea" (pp. 190-191). Apparently the first requisite will be to create a clear understanding of what such abrogation comprehends, so that when we talk of the abolition of the law of prize we may either actually mean what we say or else say only what we mean.

J. B. Moore.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE. By SIDNEY L. PHIPSON. Fifth edition. London: STEVENS & HAYNES. 1911. pp. lxxix, 743.

A treatise on evidence which has passed through five English editions in less than twenty years must have merits which make a strong appeal to the profession. While the freshness and fulness of the work, its abundant use of cases and its apposite grouping and arrangement of authorities, make it a valuable work of reference for law students, it is distinctly a practitioner's handbook. With its 6,000 citations, which, the author believes, "practically exhaust the English case-law of the subject," and with its avoidance of theorizing and speculation, it supplies the greatest quantity of digested and ready-to-be-used information as to the law of evidence of any book with which the writer is acquainted. Of particular value to one who would "run down" a point through all the cases bearing on it, is the digest of contrasted decisions arranged in parallel columns, on the one hand the cases in which evidence of a particular sort was admitted and on the other where it was held inadmissible. As the cases all deal with the law of a single jurisdiction and not with that of fifty competing jurisdictions, the result is not the chaos which such a method would result in on our side of the water but an orderly arrangement of authorities through which the clear, advancing line of the law can be traced.

All this might have been said of any of the earlier editions of Mr. Phipson's work. In plan and scope it remains the same. What is new is such change as has been called for by the passing of "a considerable number of statutes dealing either wholly or in part with the subject of evidence," and a thorough revision of the text and notes, involving the incorporation of the results of some five hundred new decisions rendered since the completion in 1907 of the fourth edition. The index, already one of the best of its kind, has been enlarged and made still more useful. The principal statutes, such as the Criminal Evidence Act (1898) and the Oaths Acts of 1838, 1888, and 1909, are printed in an appendix.

G. W. Kirchwey.

OBSCENE LITERATURE AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By THEODORE SCHROEDER. New York. Privately Printed. 1911. pp. 439.

It is a pity that this serious plea for cleanness of thought and freedom of speech should not have been presented in more readable form. Though put forth as a book, it is in reality a collection of pamphlets on various aspects of the problem which the author has published from time to time in many different periodicals and which are here brought together "for forensic uses." For this purpose—as an arsenal of arguments, illustration, satire, and eloquence to be drawn on by public advocates of "unlicensed printing"—the work leaves little to be desired. But the reader who would, at a reasonable expenditure of time, get a clear view of the argument, is dismayed by the overlapping of chapters, the vain repetitions, the heaped up